



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

unconscious contents now assume reality. The patient can preserve emotional rapport by dissociating into two personalities, the one transcendental, the other too human. Hysteria here results. If the emotional rapport is cut off, dementia praecox results. In any case organic changes are secondary.

Psychopathic Institute, Chicago.

DAVID M. LEVY.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF NATIONS. By *G. E. Partridge*. A Contribution to the Philosophy of History. Macmillan, New York, 1919.

The problem of the book is man's place in nature as a conscious factor of progress. This problem the author tries to solve by a study of the philosophy considered in relation to war.

The origin, biological aspects and motives of war are fearlessly faced, and the conclusion reached that war is founded on certain instincts but cannot be entirely explained by them. Fear is the main root of group antipathy. Thievery, cannibalism and display are the other definite principles of conduct which induced primitive warfare. These four principles are still the "mood" which induces war today and are the basis for the craving for the realization of power. Moods are explained as the "repositories of instincts, impulses, tendencies, desires, and are the driving force of conduct." These moods can be directed, influenced and controlled by education, but as yet education has not fostered any conception of the world as an object of social feeling, nor have the schools in any way developed the world social feeling in the child.

The modern world as actuated in its relations among nations by very unsocial motives. If social life can be made progressive, war will take care of itself. Our modern education develops national consciousness, not world consciousness; but it could direct the unsocial tendencies of war into more consciously progressive social conduct if education were directed toward this end. Social conduct is not naturally progressive, but is the result of directed effort. Before nations can direct and discipline themselves, they must discover their own ideals, desires and instincts. They must analyze their own motives and reactions as frankly and impartially as they do those of other nations. Economics must be considered in relation to instincts which underlie human conduct.

Psychopathic Institute, Chicago.

CLARA S. BETTMAN.

THE NEW ORLEANS CONFERENCE. Excerpts from *Miss Harriet Gage's* report of sessions of the American Association of Hospital Social Workers, the National Probation Association and concurrently meeting organizations, at New Orleans, April 13-21, 1920.

Perhaps the most important subject before the three business and four executive committee meetings of the American Association of Hospital Social Workers was that of reorganization on the chapter or district basis, along the lines of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association

and the American Red Cross. A committee was appointed to work out a detailed plan to be presented at the next business meeting of the Association, to be held with the American Hospital Association in Montreal, October 4, 1920.

Organization

An excellent example of public health organization is shown by Toronto, where the nurses and physicians of the municipal department are "generalized" field workers, each nurse or physician being responsible for public health nursing or medical service of all types in a given area; these field workers are assisted by a staff of advisory specialists.

North Carolina has a very progressive state social service organization, an explanation of which has been put into good pamphlet form by the state commissioner of public welfare. There the county is used as a unit for all forms of public welfare work, with a county superintendent in charge. In each county there is a local board of public welfare, of which the county superintendent is secretary. The state work is unified under a state board and a state commissioner.

The Co-operative Welfare Association of Pittsburgh, an organization corresponding in function to our Chicago Central Council of Social Agencies, has accomplished much in bringing the hospitals of Pittsburgh together for co-operative buying, for registration of patients, and for daily registration of vacant beds—a great convenience to social agencies.

New York State figures that it is saving \$1,000 per day by having social service for its paroled mental patients, 13% on its investment in social service salaries and running expenses. There are now on parole 2,283 patients, 1,000 more than would have been possible without social service. New York State has at present one social worker for each of the 13 hospitals for the insane, and the state legislature has passed a bill providing for one social worker for every 100 patients on parole from state hospitals.

The peace time program of the American Red Cross was much discussed; it is an extensive plan for supplying community social needs of all kinds where adequate social agencies do not exist.

In discussions on "salaries" it was the consensus of opinion that the flat rate salary is undesirable. Even if it were not necessary to have adequate increases to help hold competent workers, it is quite evident that there is not standardization enough in training for social work to make a flat rate salary just.

An interesting study of "turnover" in social work was presented. This showed a comparatively low turnover among executives—17%—but a 36% turnover among field workers. Of these latter, 30% left after 6 months, 50% left in less than one year, and 95% left after 5 years; 35% left for the definite reason, "better pay"; and it might be safely judged that the 8% who left for "better positions" meant better pay. One might also make a deduction relative to the subject of work and pay from the 10% who left because of ill health. The

turnover of office force is as serious a question as that of the field workers, and one needs little imagination to see what great cost to quality of work turnover in both these departments means.

Training

Considerable interest was expressed in the course in Public Mental Health to be given this summer under Dr. Adler's direction by the Illinois Department of Public Welfare in co-operation with the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. An innovation in this course and one heartily approved is the placing of all field work in the Department of Public Welfare under the general and the special supervision of social workers employed by the department.

Several spoke of the need for installing in the social service student a sense of responsibility towards work. This is being done in the Pennsylvania school by shifting the emphasis in field work from time requirement to work unit requirement. Full responsibility for certain cases is given to advanced students, who are required to face emergencies (with advice) at any hour of the day or night, as are regular field workers.

Mental Hygiene

Many of the papers on mental hygiene emphasized the importance of the case work method with the individual patient, and the value of individual studies to our methods of diagnosis and treatment. Nearly every paper also stressed the need for all-sided study of the individual—not over-emphasis upon psychometric tests. Another thought that recurred again and again on the subject of behavior is that the feeble-minded are not a homogeneous group and that in any practical social program we must recognize their differences.

One paper spoke of the industrial cost of the psychopathic employe, citing the case of a certain shifting employe, who, in the course of a few years, cost industry an amount far exceeding his earnings. The implication was that labor turnover should be regarded not merely as due to a desire for economic advantage, but frequently as due to personality difficulties.

WINES' PUNISHMENT AND REFORMATION. Revised Edition by *Winthrop D. Lane*. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, 466 pp.

This volume has its origin in a course of lectures delivered by Dr. Wines in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Dr. Wines revised his own book in 1910.

The present revision by Mr. Lane is most timely in the light of remarkable developments that have occurred in the science of criminology and the treatment of the offender. The text itself required no revision but instead needed to be supplemented.